

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers and cooler to-day or to-night;
tomorrow probably fair; west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports on page 6.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 28.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York TWO CENTS Elsewhere

CONFEREES ADD \$250,000,000 TO WAR TAX BILL

Deadlock Broken and Total
Now Stands Around
\$2,666,000,000.

WILL REPORT TO-DAY

Exemption Rates of Profits
Tax Subjects Set at 7
and 9 Per Cent.

NEW PRINCIPLE IS USED

Senate Yields and Puts Second
Class Mail Rates on Zone
System.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The deadlock over the war revenue bill between the conferees of the House and Senate at last has been broken. To-night both sides announced they had reached an agreement whereunder their joint product might be presented at once to the two houses for approval in order that the war revenue bill may go to the White House for the Executive signature.

The revised draft of the bill was sent to the printer to-night. Presentation of the conference report to the House late to-morrow is planned. It will be considered first by the House, but the total time required is expected to be brief, and the enactment of the measure next week is regarded as assured.

\$250,000,000 Over Senate Total.

The bill has been increased to raise about \$2,666,000,000 Federal revenue in addition to the \$1,333,000,000 to be obtained under existing law. Additional taxes of about \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 over those the Senate measure, which totaled \$2,416,000,000, were added by the conferees. As passed by the House, the total was \$1,868,000,000.

The principal relinquishment on the part of the House came in acceptance of the Senate's dictation that the rate per cent of exemption of individuals, firms and corporations subjected to the war profits tax should be upon the flat rate of 8 per cent in all cases, but that there should be a differentiation.

The Senate bill had provided that corporations and others subject to the tax should be exempted 10 per cent, whereas the pre-war incomes had been normal or abnormal, and that the weaker concerns which had made subnormal profits in the pre-war period should have a 6 per cent exemption accorded. The conferees split the difference and agreed that the concerns of subnormal income should enjoy an exemption of 7 per cent of profits and that the normal concerns should be exempted up to 9 per cent.

This agreement was purely and simply a surrender on the part of both houses in the interest of harmony and based upon no scientific principle whatsoever. The fact was admitted by all that the House had been in a meeting ground and the conferees welcomed the opportunity for an agreement regardless of fundamental facts.

New War Profits Tax Basis.

The war profits schedule has been changed in its general principles from tax based upon the percentage of gains over pre-war profits and by pre-war profits is meant under the terms of the proposed law the percentage of the 1912 and 1913—a percentage of the sales upon the capital invested.

A modified definition of "capital" has been adopted by the conferees. In point of fact the Senate's definition, but in calculating actual capital it provides that the actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for shares of stock must be considered and that good will, including trade marks and trade brands and other intangible property of the corporation or company, must be included as of value on January 1, 1914.

Second Class Mail Zone Rates.

The Senate yielded to the House in principle with regard to the postal schedule. The second class mail rates under the agreed revision of the conferees will be upon a zone system of postage. The rate for the second class matter under the compromise provision will be 1 cent per pound or a fraction thereof for transportation for a radius of 15 miles from the point of publication. The rate for the second class will be 15 cent higher and for subsequent zones, the radius of which remains to be defined, the ratio will be increased up to 6 cents per pound.

The increase in the postage rates under the terms of the revised law will go into effect completely within four years from the date of the present enactment. The first increase in second class rates will not become effective until July 1, 1918.

Of the \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 additional added to by the conferees, the House 1 cent letter tax was estimated to raise \$70,000,000, which was struck out by the Senate, and the graduated zone increase on second class mail rates is estimated to raise some millions more.

Another large increase ordered was to passenger transportation and Pullman accommodation taxes. Amusement admissions also bear a considerable increase with restaurants and the indoor parks and their attractions re-

Continued on Third Page.

McAdoo Gives Plan of New Liberty Loan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The second Liberty Loan, as announced to-night by Secretary McAdoo, are as follows:

AMOUNT—Unlimited, with \$3,000,000,000 as a minimum. Total issue will be for \$3,000,000,000 plus one-half the amount of the over-subscription (if the total subscription is for five billions, the issue will be four; if for six billions, the actual issue will be four and a half billions).

TERMS OF BONDS—Maturity twenty-five years; Redeemable at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury in ten years. DENOMINATIONS OF BONDS—\$50 and multiples of \$50. INTEREST RATE—Four per cent, payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Two per cent upon application, 18 per cent, November 15, 40 per cent, December 14, and 40 per cent, January 15, 1918.

CONVERTIBILITY—Bonds of this issue may be converted into bonds of any succeeding issue bearing a higher rate of interest than the issue of the war, if such conversion is made within six months of the issue of the higher rate bonds.

WILSON ORDERS LABOR SURVEY

Confers With New Commission
and Broadens Scope to
Include Nation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In preparation for an inquiry into labor conditions in the West the special commission appointed by President Wilson and headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, held its first meeting to-day and received its instructions from the President.

After the conference at the White House it was indicated that the commission, which will leave Monday for Arizona, expects to broaden the scope of its survey to include the general labor unrest throughout the United States, rather than only in the West, and to recommend the denotation of a comprehensive policy of dealing with the situation as a war emergency.

The commission during its two months trip will visit Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and possibly New Mexico.

Public and Private Hearings.

By public hearings and private conversations with workmen, industrial leaders, State officials and leading citizens the commission hopes to ascertain the causes of strikes, industrial disorders of the world activities and other industrial troubles hampering the country's war program.

The report of the State will be visited and his cooperation sought. Particular attention will be paid to the charges of organized labor that I. W. W. activities in Arizona have been encouraged and financed by corporations as a means of discrediting the extension of labor organization. In this connection the commission will investigate the Arizona tour.

Other meetings of the commission will be held to-morrow and Saturday to perfect plans.

Labor Men on Commission.

Others on the commission are John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and E. R. Marsh, president of the Washington State Labor Federation. Felix Frankfurter, the commission's secretary, special assistant to Secretary Baker on labor questions arising out of war production, and until recently was professor of law at Harvard.

DEADLOCKED ON COAL.

Miners and Operators Are Hoping

Wilson Will Raise Prices.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The wage controversy between the coal miners and operators on the settlement of which depends practically the entire bituminous coal supply of the United States, continued to-day with no signs of weakening in their demand for an increase of 25 per cent in the pay of men working in the coal, and an increase of about 70 per cent for the day men.

The impression given is that both miners and operators are holding fast to their positions. The operators expect that the Government through its fuel administration will step in and take action which will allow the increase in wages asked. Mr. Garfield can do this by increasing the coal prices at the mine, which he and President Wilson set several weeks ago.

The operators are running their mines at a margin of profit which hardly could be reduced. Both sides, however, are willing to have the whole question settled by the Supreme Court in conference today to arrange a plan by which the mining of coal in that district may be immediately resumed.

Continued on Third Page.

MADDOO WAIVES LIMIT TO TOTAL ON NEW WAR LOAN

Will Issue Bonds for Fifty
P. C. of All Subscriptions
Above \$3,000,000,000.

INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

Believed to Be First Time in
Country's History of an
Unrestricted Issue.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In announcing to-night the terms of the second Liberty Bond issue Secretary McAdoo disclosed for the first time that no limitation is to be placed on the amount of the issue. This is the first instance in the history of the country of an unlimited offering of its bonds. In this respect this nation is following the practice which has been pursued by many of the belligerent countries in their war loans and which was urged by some bankers at the time of the first loan.

As announced by Mr. McAdoo the second Liberty Bond issue will be for \$3,000,000,000 plus one-half the amount of the public subscription to accept the limit of the authorization by Congress. The three billion dollars is the minimum sum desired by the Federal Treasury, but is deemed at the option of the public to exceed this to the extent of not over one-half of the sum by which the subscription exceeds that amount. In other words, as Secretary McAdoo explained it to-night, if subscriptions amounting to five billion dollars are received four billion dollars of bonds may be allotted.

Will Pay 4 Per Cent.

This new feature of the bond issue is believed to have been decided upon at the issue of the over-subscription of the first issue. It was felt that a serious mistake was made before in not having made provision for such a contingency and that it was unfortunate that the over-subscription had to be returned.

The new bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent, will run to November 15, 1942, and will be redeemable at the option of the Government at any time after November 15, 1917. As in the case of the last issue the denominations will be of \$50 and multiples thereof. The offering will be made on October 1, and subscriptions will close October 27. Two per cent must accompany the applications.

The other installments will be due as follows: 18 per cent on November 15, 40 per cent on December 14 and 40 per cent on January 15. The new bonds are expected to be ready for delivery as soon as all payments are completed. The new bonds, unlike the old bonds, will be subject to the income surtaxes, the excess profit and war profit taxes.

Conversion Provided For.

If any subsequent issue of bonds shall be authorized by Congress, the 4 per cent holders of these bonds may convert them into bonds of the higher rate, but such conversion privilege must be exercised by the holder within six months after the date of issue of such bonds. To facilitate such conversion bonds will be printed with only four coupons attached to each bond, and at the end of two years for the bonds containing the full number of coupons. Deliveries will be prompt. In this manner the issue of interim certificates will be avoided.

Secretary McAdoo's Announcement

With the approval of the President I have the pleasure to offer on October 1, 1917, three billion or more dollars of United States of America 4 per cent convertible gold bonds, due on November 15, 1942.

These bonds will be redeemable at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after November 15, 1917. The bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent, payable on May 15 and November 15 in each year.

Over-subscription Anticipated.

"The exact amount of bonds to be issued will depend upon the amount of subscription received. It is of course to be expected that subscriptions considerably in excess of three billion dollars will be received, and in that event the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of three billion dollars to the extent of not over one-half of the sum by which the subscriptions exceed three billion dollars."

"The bonds will be offered as before at par and accrued interest, and will be in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof."

"The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations."

"The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the tax imposed by the said act, if a subsequent series of bonds (not including United States certificates of indebtedness, war saving certificates and other obligations of the United States) bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent per annum shall, under the authority of the said act, be approved by the President before the termination of the United States of America, then the holders of bonds of the present series shall have the privilege of converting their bonds, at par, into bonds bearing such higher rate of interest, at the issue price of bonds of such series, and the interest on the bonds, with an adjustment of accrued interest."

"Such conversion privilege must be exercised, if at all, at any time within the period. After the public offering of the bonds, the Government will be authorized to issue bonds of the same series, but of a lower rate of interest, and to convert the bonds of the present series into bonds of the same series, but of a lower rate of interest, and to convert the bonds of the present series into bonds of the same series, but of a lower rate of interest."

Chilean Cabinet Resigns.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 27.—The Chilean Cabinet resigned to-day.

U. S. WILL COMMANDEER ALL AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS

Total of 458 Vessels With 2,000,000 Tons Capacity
Will Be Taken Over October 15—Coast Craft Included to Be Replaced by Neutral Bottoms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Every American merchant vessel of more than 5,000 tons dead weight capacity available for ocean service will be requisitioned by the Government October 15, the Shipping Board announced to-day in a statement giving the charter rates at which the vessels will be taken over. American ships available for ocean traffic total slightly more than 2,000,000 tons, but some of them already have been taken over for the army and navy.

In most instances, except where required for actual Government service, the ships, it is said, will be turned back to their owners for operation on Government account subject at all times to any disposition the Shipping Board may direct.

The rates announced will cut sharply the present charter rates charged by American vessels for carrying Government cargo. It is estimated that the Government will save \$10,000,000 by the use of the ships chartered in the United States. The chartering will be in the hands of the Shipping Board's chartering commission, which is headed by the New York has just been named to head.

Rates for Freight Vessels.

For freight vessels the rates a ton a month will be allowed for charter on a basis of dead weight tonnage, are as follows: More than 10,000 tons, \$5.75; 8,001 to 10,000 tons, \$6.00; 6,001 to 8,000 tons, \$6.25; 4,001 to 6,000 tons, \$6.50; 2,001 to 4,000 tons, \$6.75; 2,500 to 3,000 tons, \$7.

Vessels of a speed in excess of eleven knots will be allowed a premium of 10 per cent for each knot or fraction over eleven.

For passenger vessels the board will allow a premium of 10 per cent for each knot or fraction over eleven. Class A comprising steamships with a capacity more than 150 passengers, and Class B, with a capacity of from 75 to 150 passengers. Steamships in both ratings are further classified according to speed.

Red According to Speed.

Passenger steamship rates based on time charters and figured from register, are as follows: Class A: Ten to eleven knots, \$9 a ton; twelve knots, \$9.50; thirteen knots, \$10; fourteen knots, \$10.50; fifteen knots, \$11; more than fifteen knots, \$11.50.

Class B: Ten to eleven knots, \$8 a ton; twelve knots, \$8.50; thirteen knots, \$9; fourteen knots, \$9.50; fifteen knots, \$10; more than fifteen knots, \$10.50.

Some Taken Over Immediately.

Some of the vessels to be requisitioned, which will be used exclusively for army and navy service, will be taken over on a bare ship basis. These vessels will be manned and operated by the army and navy instead of by the owners, and the rates fixed for their use are \$4.15 for cargo boats and \$5.75 a ton gross register for passenger vessels.

All the rates are tentative. Revisions will be made if found necessary at intervals of not more than ninety days. The Government will assume the war risks of the vessels, and the owners will be liable for the marine risk as assumed the usual rate for this insurance will be deducted from the charter rates.

Within less than six months virtually every one of the 458 American vessels now available for ocean service, including cargo liners, will be under the service of supplying American troops and warships abroad or in trades connected vital to the conduct of the war.

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The House was far from satisfied with the action of the Rules Committee to delay Hefflin, without taking action. Democratic leaders are as much if not more incensed than Republicans over the ill advised remarks of the Alabama member, and promised to-night that if the Senate Committee failed to do to-morrow what they would move for the resolution out of its hands and handle it in the House.

Mr. Hefflin's main plea before the committee to-day was that instead of investigating the truth of his utterances Congress turn its attention toward finding out what really was done with the Bernstorff fund. He succeeded in alienating the sympathy of some of the few who are standing by him by objecting to having the Speaker name the members of the committee to investigate his charges.

During his speech before the committee, which lasted an hour and a half and during which he became much excited, he denied that he had given any gambling game statement, charging that German agents had hired newspaper men to misrepresent him, and that he had passed from the sound and color of their brilliant welcome, they were the guests of Judge Gary at his home, 455 Fifth avenue, where they were during the day.

To-day they will be entertained at luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce and will be guided in a sight-seeing tour of the city. In the morning and a boat trip around Manhattan Island in the afternoon. At night they will be the guests of the citizens' committee, which is headed by Judge Gary, and subsequently will appear at the reception of the Japan Society at the Hotel Astor. To-morrow they will visit West Point and will be entertained at a banquet will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Irrespective of the expressed appreciation of the members of the Imperial Commission, the outstanding fact of their reception here yesterday was the sincere friendly attitude of the people of the United States toward the Japanese themselves. "In a glow of appreciation."

The Japanese brought with them no great number of men, such as the world famous statesman, such as Raftour. Among them was no single shining personality to fulminate street cheering and to lead the throngs of the other side of the world, typical of the nation, but little known to New York. But they were greeted with every manifestation of the warmest of the Japanese themselves. "In a glow of appreciation."

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